immunochemical techniques the complement C_1 inhibitor (a plasma protein) in serum. Complement C_1 inhibitor occurs normally in plasma and blocks the action of the C_1 component of complement (a group of serum proteins which destroy infectious agents). Measurement of complement C_1 inhibitor aids in the diagnosis of hereditary angioneurotic edema (increased blood vessel permeability causing swelling of tissues) and a rare form of angioedema associated with lymphoma (lymph node cancer).

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§866.5260 Complement C_{3b} inactivator immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A complement C_{3b} inactivator immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the complement C_{3b} inactivator (a plasma protein) in serum. Complement is a group of serum proteins that destroy infectious agents. Measurement of complement C_{3b} inactivator aids in the diagnosis of inherited antibody dysfunction.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§866.5270 C-reactive protein immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A C-reactive protein immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the C-reactive protein in serum and other body fluids. Measurement of C-reactive protein aids in evaluation of the amount of injury to body tissues.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§866.5320 Properdin factor B immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A properdin factor B immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques properdin factor B in serum and other body fluids. The deposition of properdin factor B in body tissues or a corresponding depression in the amount of properdin factor B in serum and other body fluids is evidence of the involvement of the alternative to the classical pathway of activation of complement (a group of plasma proteins which cause the destruction of cells which are foreign to the body). Measurement of properdin factor B aids in the diagnosis of several kidney diseases, e.g., chronic glomerulonephritis (inflammation of the glomeruli of the kidney), lupus nephritis (kidney disease associated with a multisystem autoimmune disease, systemic lupus erythematosus), as well as several skin diseases, e.g., dermititis herpetiformis (presence of vesicles on the skin that burn and itch), and pemphigus vulgaris (large vesicles on the skin). Other diseases in which the alternate pathway of complement activation has been implicated include rheumatoid arthritis, sickle cell anemia, and gram-negative bacteremia.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§866.5330 Factor XIII, A, S, immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A factor XIII, A, S, immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the factor XIII (a bloodclotting factor), in platelets (A) or serum (S). Measurements of factor XIII, A, S, aid in the diagnosis and treatment of certain bleeding disorders resulting from a deficiency of this factor.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

§866.5340 Ferritin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A ferritin immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the ferritin (an iron-storing protein) in serum and other body fluids. Measurements of ferritin aid in the diagnosis of diseases affecting iron metabolism, such as hemochromatosis (iron overload) and iron deficiency amemia.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§866.5350 Fibrinopeptide A immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A fibrinopeptide A immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to

measure by immunochemical techniques the fibrinopeptide A (a blood-clotting factor) in plasma and other body fluids. Measurement of fibrinopeptide A may aid in the diagnosis and treatment of certain blood-clotting disorders.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5360 Cohn fraction IV immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A Cohn fraction IV immunological test system is a device that consists of or measures that fraction of plasma proteins, predominantly *alpha*- and *beta*- globulins, used as a raw material for the production of pure *alpha*- or *beta*- globulins. Measurement of specific *alpha*- or *beta*- globulins aids in the diagnosis of many diseases, such as Wilson's disease (an inherited disease affecting the liver and brain), Tangier's disease (absence of *alpha*-1-lipoprotein), malnutrition, iron deficiency anemia, red blood cell disorders, and kidney disease.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982; 47 FR 56846, Dec. 21, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 63007, Dec. 7, 1994]

§ 866.5370 Cohn fraction V immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A Cohn fraction V immunological test system is a device that consists of or measures that fraction of plasma containing predominantly albumin (a plasma protein). This test aids in the diagnosis of diseases where albumin levels may be depressed, e.g., nephrosis (disease of the kidney), proteinuria (protein in the urine), gastroenteropathy (disease of the stomach and small intestine), rheumatoid arthritis, and viral hepatitis.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 63007, Dec. 7, 1994]

§ 866.5380 Free secretory component immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A free secretory component immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques free secretory component (normally a portion of the secretory IgA antibody molecule) in body fluids. Measurement of free secretory component (protein molecules) aids in the diagnosis or repetitive lung infections and other hypogammaglobulinemic conditions (low antibody levels).

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.5400 Alpha-globulin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* An *alpha*-globulin immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the *alpha*-globulin (a serum protein) in serum and other body fluids. Measurement of *alpha*-globulin may aid in the diagnosis of inflammatory lesions, infections, severe burns, and a variety of other conditions.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

§ 866.5420 Alpha-1-glycoproteins immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* An *alpha*-1-glycoproteins immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques *alpha*-1-glycoproteins (a group of plasma proteins found in the *alpha*-1 group when subjected to electrophoresis) in serum and other body fluids. Measurement of specific *alpha*-1-glycoproteins may aid in the diagnosis of collagen (connective tissue) disorders, tuberculosis, infections, extensive malignancy, and diabetes.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

§ 866.5425 Alpha-2-glycoproteins immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* An *alpha*-2-glycoproteins immunolgical test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the *alpha*-2-glycoproteins (a group of plasma proteins found in the *alpha*-2 group when subjected to electrophoresis) in serum and other body fluids. Measurement of